1: Rosen E-5 (1901-1902) 1924 SK6 Choroti SK6

302 bamboo holder, 10 to 15 cm long, and 1 to 2 cm in diameter. The bottom of this cylinder consists of a joint in the bamboo, and for its mouth there is a stopper of wool, grass, bast or bees-wax.

[291] In painting the face, the paint is put on with small stamps, which either consist of the jaw-bone of a siluroid (figs. 81, 88 b) or of a piece of carved wood (fig. 82).

[531] Flat wooden stamps with diamond pattern are also used.[1] Those interesting stamps that are made from jaw-bones of fishes, are undoubtedly the prototype of the wooden stamps.

Fig. 81. Jaw-bone of a siluroid. The row of teeth is used as a stamp for putting on the paint in face-painting. The fore-end of the bone is sharpened to a point, so that this object can also be used in tattooing and blood-letting. Choroti. Gran Chaco. Bolivia. 1/1. Riksm. 03. 3. 100.

Fig. 82. Paint stamp made of a cane splinter. Is used in the same way as the fish jaw in fig. 81. Choroti. Gran Chaco. Bolivia. 2/1. Riksm. 03. 3. 94.

For cutting off the hair to the desired length (figs. 16—24, 30, 39, 53 and 83), the Choroti use the jaw of the palometa fish, which is set with exceedingly sharp teeth (fig. 84).[2] These are also used as louse-combs, although the Choroti as a rule carry on their louse-hunting only by the means that nature has provided them with. It is possible that once upon a time palometa jaws formed the only combs that the Choroti possessed, but that they afterwards went out of fashion when the more practical wooden or split-cane combs came into use. Of the latter, we may take it that the split-cane combs are the

Fig. 83. A man with hair hanging loose. Choroti. Gran Chaco Bolivia. Photo. E. v. R.

Fig. 84. Jaw of palometa fish (Serrosalmo sp.), used for hair-cutting. Also said to be a louse-comb. Choroti. Gran Chaco. Bolivia. 1/1. Riksm. 10. 3. 29.

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[1] Nordenskiöld (11), fig. 42.
[2] Nordenskiöld (13), p. 100.